
vik – a Scientific colour map^{*}

User Guide

Version 8.0.0

- ✓ Perceptually uniform
- ✓ Perceptually ordered
- ✓ Colour-vision-deficiency (CVD) friendly
- ✓ Readable in black&white prints
- ✓ All colour map types & classes in all major formats
- ✓ Citable & reproducible
- * Diverging
- * Light centred; no black

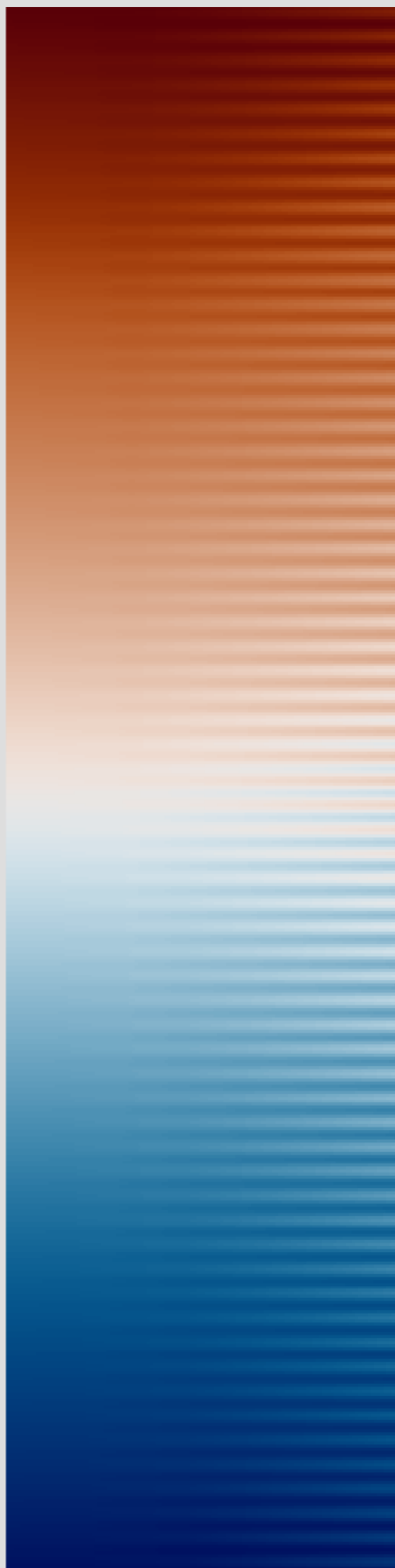
Crameri, F. (2018), Scientific colour maps, Zenodo, [doi:10.5281/zenodo.1243862](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1243862)

Crameri, F. (2018), Geodynamic diagnostics, scientific visualisation and StagLab 3.0, Geosci. Model Dev., 11, 2541-2562, [doi:10.5194/gmd-11-2541-2018](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-11-2541-2018)

Crameri, F., G.E. Shephard, and P.J. Heron (2020), The misuse of colour in science communication, Nature Communications, 11, 5444. [doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7)

^{*} www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps

Made with love, fury, and a bit of ink.



Contents

1	Creators, supporters & sources of inspiration	4
2	Acknowledgement	5
3	Instructions	6
3.1	Adobe Illustrator	6
3.2	Adobe Photoshop	6
3.3	ArcGIS Pro	6
3.4	COMSOL Multiphysics	6
3.5	d3	6
3.6	Ferret	6
3.7	GIMP/Inkscape	6
3.8	GlobalMapper	7
3.9	GMT	7
3.10	Gnuplot	7
3.11	GPlates	7
3.12	ImageJ/Fiji	8
3.13	Julia	8
3.14	Kingdom	8
3.15	Mathematica	8
3.16	MatLab	9
3.17	MOVE Petroleum Experts	9
3.18	Ncview	9
3.19	Ocean Data View (ODV)	10
3.20	OpendTect	10
3.21	Originlab	10
3.22	Paraview	10
3.23	Petrel	10
3.24	Plotly	11
3.25	Python	11
3.26	QGIS	12
3.27	QPS Fledermaus & Qimera	12
3.28	R	13
3.29	SKUA-GOCAD	13
3.30	VisIt	13
4	Software with built-in versions	14
5	Version history	14
6	License	16

1 Creators, supporters & sources of inspiration

Creator: [Fabio Crameri](#)

Contributors: [Grace Shephard](#) – Conversion to .cpt and .ase formats, promotion of Scientific colour maps, and other contributions

[Phil Heron](#) – Promotion of Scientific colour maps

[Clint Conrad](#) – Wider compatibility of .cpt format

[Matteo Albano](#) – Conversion to .clr format; QGIS compatibility

[Casper Pranger](#) – Mathematica compatibility

[Alexis Plunder](#) – Wider compatibility of .xml format

[Krister Stræte Karlsen](#) – User instruction for use with python

[Philippe Rivière](#) – Conversion instruction for d3

[Emilia](#) – Plotly versions

[Thomas Lin Pedersen](#) – The ‘scico’ package for use with R

[Paul Wessel](#) – Built-in version for ‘GMT’

[Wolfgang Schwanghart](#) – Built-in version for ‘TopoToolbox’

[Chad Greene](#) – MatLab file exchange version

[Sean Trim](#) – Conversion to .pal format

[George Edward Campbell](#) – Conversion to .lut format

[Christophe Leterrier](#) – NeuroCyto LUTs Fiji add-on

[Kirstie Wright](#) – User instruction for use with Petrel

[Craig Williams](#) – Style file for ArcGIS Pro

[Jennifer Levett](#) – Conversion to SKUA-GOCAD .xcmap format

[Sam Hatfield](#) – Conversion to Ncview .ncmap format

[Patrick Brockmann](#) – Conversion to Ferret .spk format

[Thomas Morrow](#) – Conversion to QPS .cmap format

[Mark Wieczorek](#) – Import init file for Python

[Anthony Jamelot](#) – Additions to import init file for Python

[Andy Emery](#) – Conversion to Kingdom .clm and .clb format

[Benjamin Witschas](#) – Conversion to Originlab .pal format

[Steven Reddy](#) – Conversion to Photoshop .grd format

[Callum Rollo](#) – Python package via pip and anaconda

[Pierre Lanari](#) – Built-in version for ‘XMapTools’

[Kaspar Merz](#) – Importable package for ‘OpendText’

[Fabrizio Magrini](#) – Built-in version for ‘SeisLab’

[Amando Lasabuda](#) – User instruction for GlobalMapper & MOVE

[Megan Brown](#) – Updated __init__.py for SCM 7.0

[Lucía Pérez Díaz](#) – GPlates package

[Katrin Hättig](#) – Conversion to ODV .pal formats

Supporters: Alan Baxter, [TheFlatType](#), Gian Maria, Marina von Tscharner, Li Fucheng, Anthony Lanati

Sources of inspiration:

The ‘[endrainbow](#)’ campaign initiated by Ed Hawkins.

The [Colorbrewer](#) colour maps, the [MPL](#) colour maps, the [cividis](#) colour map, the [CMOcean](#) colour maps, and the [CET](#) colour maps.

[Peter Kovesi](#)’s work, in particular, has helped to develop the Scientific colour maps: some of the [many excellent, openly accessible scripts](#) were used as a basis for the applied colour-map diagnostics and to make the file conversion to .tbl and .act formats.

References:

Included colour-map diagnostics are based on:

Kovesi (2015), Good Colour Maps: How to Design Them, CoRR, abs/1509.03700, <http://arxiv.org/abs/1509.03700>* and related MatLab functions available at <https://www.peterkovesi.com/matlabfns/index.html#colour>.

For further details see:

Crameri, F. (2018), Geodynamic diagnostics, scientific visualisation and StagLab 3.0, *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 11, 2541-2562, [doi:10.5194/gmd-11-2541-2018](https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-11-2541-2018)

Crameri, F., G.E. Shephard, and P.J. Heron (2020), The misuse of colour in science communication, *Nature Communications*, 11, 5444. [doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7)

2 Acknowledgement

! → Please acknowledge the free use of the colour maps.

e.g., “*The Scientific colour map vik (Crameri 2018) is used in this study to prevent visual distortion of the data and exclusion of readers with colour-vision deficiencies (Crameri et al., 2020).*”

The software : **Crameri, F. (2018a)**, Scientific colour maps. Zenodo. [http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1243862](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1243862)

The research : **Crameri, F., G.E. Shephard, and P.J. Heron (2020)**, The misuse of colour in science communication, *Nature Communications*, 11, 5444. [doi: 10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19160-7)

Contributions like these are absolutely essential for science,
and the scientific community.
Thank you. – Fabio

3 Instructions

3.1 Adobe Illustrator

3.1.1 .ase format

The .ase format to read into Adobe Illustrator provided by Grace Shephard can be found at: www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps. To import the colour palettes, go to: **Adobe Illustrator > Open New File > Window > Swatches > Swatches Library Menu > Other Library > #.ase**

3.2 Adobe Photoshop

3.2.1 .grd format

The .grd format to read into Adobe Photoshop provided by Steven Reddy can be found at: www.geoscienceatomprounprobe.org/downloads.html

3.3 ArcGIS Pro

3.3.1 style file

Download the style file for the ArcGIS Pro provided by [Craig Williams](https://www.arcgis.com/home/) on <https://www.arcgis.com/home/>.

3.4 COMSOL Multiphysics

3.4.1 .txt format

Put the .txt colour map files in **COMSOL4.0a > data > colortables** (adjust version number, if necessary) Then restart COMSOL and the Scientific colour maps should be available within the program.

3.5 d3

3.5.1 .xml format

An instruction to convert the .xml format to d3's internal representation is provided by Philippe Rivière at <https://beta.observablehq.com/@fil/colormaps>.

3.6 Ferret

3.6.1 .spk format

To use the .spk colour map files in Ferret, follow the instructions given on the official homepage: https://ferret.pmel.noaa.gov/Ferret/documentation/users-guide/customizing-plots/COLOR#_VPID_247.

3.7 GIMP/Inkscape

3.7.1 .gpl format

To import the .gpl palettes, launch GIMP and go to **Windows > Dockable Dialogs > Palettes** to open the Palettes dialog. Then right-click anywhere on the list of palettes and select **Import Palette**. In the ***Import a New Palette*** dialog, select the ***Palette file*** radio button and then the button just to the right of the folder icon.

Then, navigate to and select the desired .gpl file in the corresponding folder. Clicking the ***Import*** button will add the scientific colour map to the existing list of palettes.

3.8 GlobalMapper

To use the Scientific colour maps with GlobalMapper 18 (64 bit), one can use the .PAL format provided as follows:

- Select **Configure**
- Select **Shader**
- Under **Custom Shaders**, select **New**
- Select **Initialize from palette file**
- Choose the Scientific colour map's "...ORIGINLAB.PAL" file version

3.9 GMT

Note: GMT 6.0.0 and later offers built-in Scientific colour maps (see Section 4).

3.9.1 .cpt format

The file `davos.cpt` can be resampled for a given z-value range with the Generic Mapping Tools (GMT; <http://www.generic-mapping-tools.org>) command "makecpt".

For example to resample for an array from -2000 to 2000 in 100 increments you could generate a new file with:

```
$makecpt -Cdavos.cpt -T-2000/2000/100 > davos_resampled.cpt
```

3.10 Gnuplot

3.10.1 .pal format

Launch the Gnuplot shell and load the specific .pal file (e.g., `batlow`) into Gnuplot with:

```
user@computer gnuplot
gnuplot> load "batlow.pal"
```

3.11 GPlates

3.11.1 .cpt format

To use the Scientific colour maps with GPlates, select the layer you would like to symbolise on the 'layers' panel and click 'open .cpt file', under the 'options' tab.

For sequential colour maps, inverted versions are available with the postfix "_I": the inverted `batlow` is, for example, named `batlow_I.cpt`.

3.11.2 Convenience package

To conveniently import the entire suite of Scientific colour maps into GPlates at once, use the external package provided via www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps, which also contains inverted gradients, as this option seems to be lacking in GPlates.

3.12 ImageJ/Fiji

3.12.1 .lut format

The .lut colour-map file (e.g., *batlow.lut*) can be imported to ImageJ or Fiji by placing it in the *luts* folder (to reveal folder location in Fiji: **File > Show Folder > LUTs**). Upon restart of ImageJ, the scientific colour map(s) should then be available under **Image > Lookup Tables**.

Alternatively, the colour-map .lut file may be applied using either (a) **File > Open**, (b) **File > Import > LUT**, or (c) drag and drop the .lut file onto the ImageJ window. To view available LUTs: **Image > Color > Display LUTs**.

3.12.2 NeuroCyto LUTs add-on

Detailed information about how to use a simple add-on that adds a handy LUTs drop-down menu to the Fiji user interface is given on <https://forum.image.sc/t/neurocyto-luts-update-site/26244>.

3.13 Julia

The programming language Julia has built in Scientific colour maps in its colour map libraries, which makes them readily useable. The Julia file containing the colour maps is `scicolor.jl`: github.com/JuliaGraphics/ColorSchemes.jl/tree/master/data.

3.14 Kingdom

3.14.1 .clm format

On any screen, select **Show color bar** from the toolbar. Above the colour bar that appears, select **Select?**, then under **Files of type** choose **Color Bars (*.CLM)**, then navigate to the location the colour-map files are stored.

The continuous Scientific colour maps are also provided externally in Kingdom's native file format, .clb, for easier implementation. The .clb files are available separately on www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps. To import them in Kingdom, select, on any screen, **Show color bar** from the toolbar. Above the colour bar that appears, select **Select?**, then navigate to the location the colour-map files are stored.

3.15 Mathematica

3.15.1 .mat format

```
ColorMapSuitePath = "/Path/To/ColourMapSuite/";

ColorMapSuite[name_String] := ColorMapSuite[name, -1]
ColorMapSuite[name_String, e1_] := With[{
  list =
    Transpose@{Subdivide[0, 1, 255],
    RGBColor @@@
    First@Import[
      ColorMapSuitePath <> "/" <> name <> "/" <> name <> ".mat"]}],
  Blend[list, {##}][[e1]]] &
]
```

The function call `ColorMapSuite["name", i = -1]` returns a lambda function whose `ith` argument is used to define color (see the Manual for `ColorFunction` for details). "name" should be replaced

with the name (in quotes) of the color scheme, e.g. "davos". Be sure to set the variable `ColorMapSuitePath` to the path where your ColorMapSuite is installed.

General rules are:

- 1D plots of 1D functions/data: no (default) argument `*i*` suffices
- 2D plots of 2D functions/data: no (default) argument `*i*` suffices
- 3D plots of 2D functions/data: use `*i* = 3`
- 3D plots of 3D functions/data: use `*i* = 4` (results might be worse than default Mathematica color functions, possibly due to lack of surface normal mapping)

```
ContourPlot[Sin[x] Sin[y], {x, 0, 2 Pi},  
{y, 0, 2 Pi}, ColorFunction -> ColorMapSuite["davos"]]
```

3.16 MatLab

3.16.1 .mat format)

Load the colour map into MatLab, either by adding the .mat file to the MatLab search path and using the command:

```
load('davos.mat');
```

or by specifying the full file path to the .mat file:

```
load('~/.work/Colormaps/davos.mat');
```

Then use it, for example, with:

```
figure(1)  
colormap(davos)  
colorbar
```

3.16.2 File-exchange app

A convenient MatLab package provided by Chad Greene containing the full scientific colour-map suite is available on [MatLab file exchange](#).

3.17 MOVE Petroleum Experts

3.17.1 .cpt format

To use the Scientific colour maps with MOVE (tested with version IPM 13):

1. Go to **Program Files**
2. Select **Petroleum Experts**
3. Select **IPM 13**
4. Select **Data**
5. Copy and paste the desired Scientific colour maps in .CPT format

3.18 Ncview

3.18.1 .ncmap format

The colour map .ncmap files can live in the following places:

1. `NCVIEW_LIB_DIR`, which is determined at installation time. A reasonable choice is `/usr/local/lib/ncview`.

2. In a directory named by the environmental variable `NCVIEWBASE`.
3. If there is no environmental variable `NCVIEWBASE`, then in `$HOME`.
4. In the current working directory.

Then when you open Ncview, it should automatically have all of the colour maps available.

3.19 Ocean Data View (ODV)

3.19.1 .pal format

Download and save the `xxx_ODV.pal` colour map file in the “Palettes” folder within the main “ODV” folder, which can be found on Windows and macOS usually in the “Documents” folder:

`Documents > ODV > palettes`

From within the running ODV, select **properties** then **general** to choose a new palette. Restart ODV and the imported scientific colour maps should appear in the properties panel.

3.20 OpendTect

For Import to OpendTect follow these steps:

1. Download the OpendTect package by Kaspar Merz from [this direct link](#) or via the separate link on www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps under the section “Usable with:”
2. Click on **Survey/Manage/ColorTables...**
3. Click on **Import...**
4. Select **file**; navigate to directory and open this file
5. Select desired colour maps
6. Import

3.21 Originlab

3.21.1 .pal format

To use the .pal colour map files in the Originlab software, download the external package from www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps or via the direct [link](#). The .PAL files can then be copied to the origin palette folder and used similarly to the Originlab default color palettes.

3.22 Paraview

3.22.1 .xml format

Using Scientific colour maps in Paraview is done via the following procedure:

Click **Edit** color map panel. Once the colour map settings open, click the folder with the heart (i.e., **Choose Preset**), then **Import**, and then choose the PARAVIEW.xml format (e.g., `batlow_PARAVIEW.xml`). The colour map is now loaded and saved in Paraview, so one can now simply search for the colour map name (e.g., `batlow`) in the search field for the colour maps. Click on the desired colour map and hit **Apply**.

3.23 Petrel

3.23.1 .alut format

To import colour maps, select the **templates** pane and **colour tables** folder.

Then select the folder to import into (or insert a new folder) and right click **import on selection**.

Select **colour tables (alut files) (*.alut)** to view and select all suitable colour maps for import.

Accept default settings **trim colour control points** and **trim opacity control points** and finally use as any other colour table within Petrel.

3.24 Plotly

3.24.1 .py format

Plotly versions of the Scientific colour maps are provided by Emilia are available at <https://github.com/empet/scientific-colorscales>.

The plotly Scientific colour maps (see the file `scicolorscales.py`) were created by converting the provided .py file of each colour map.

Direct applications and some scientific tests are illustrated in this Jupyter Notebook: <http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/empet/scientific-colorscales/blob/master/Tests-for-scientific-colorscales.ipynb>.

3.25 Python

3.25.1 Package (pip and anaconda)

The convenient python package, <https://pypi.org/project/cmcrameri/>, by Callum Rollo is available through pip and anaconda.

Install with pip:

```
pip install cmcrameri
```

Install with conda:

```
conda config --add channels conda-forge
conda install cmcrameri
```

Usage example:

```
from cmcrameri import cm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
x = np.linspace(0, 100, 100)[None, :]
plt.imshow(x, aspect='auto', cmap=cm.batlow) # or any other colourmap
plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

3.25.2 init file

A simple init file located in **ScientificColourMaps7/+TOOLS/** can be used to make the whole suite of colour maps readily available in python: Place the `__init__.py` file in the main directory **ScientificColourMaps7/** (adjust the single-digit version number where necessary) and update your PYTHONPATH environment like this:

(for linux/bash)

```
export PYTHONPATH=$PYTHONPATH:/full/path/to/ScientificColourMaps7/
```

Adjust the single-digit version number where necessary.

Then, in any python, you can import the palette collection, by using `import ScientificColourMaps7` as `SCM7`, which allows for example commands like

```
plt.imshow(some_data, cmap=SCM7.berlin)      # Linear palette
plt.imshow(some_data, cmap=SCM7.berlin_r)    # Reversed, linear
plt.imshow(some_data, cmap=SCM7.berlin25_r)  # Reversed, 25 steps, discrete
```

Adjust the single-digit version number where necessary.

3.25.3 .txt format

Step 1: Load colour-map data

Load the colour-map data into Python using `numpy.loadtxt()`:

```
import numpy as np
cm_data = np.loadtxt("vik.txt")
```

Step 2: Set up colour map

Use `matplotlib.colors.LinearSegmentedColormap()` to create a colour map that can be used with matplotlib.

```
from matplotlib.colors import LinearSegmentedColormap
vik_map = LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list(?vik?, cm_data)
```

Complete example:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.colors import LinearSegmentedColormap

cm_data = np.loadtxt("vik_RGB(0-1).txt")
vik_map = LinearSegmentedColormap.from_list(?vik?, cm_data)

x = np.linspace(0, 100, 100)[None, :]
plt.imshow(x, aspect=?auto?, cmap=vik_map)
plt.axis(?off?)
plt.show()
```

3.25.4 palettable library

The [palettable library](#) provides the Scientific colour maps (and other scientifically-derived colour maps) in a convenient way for use with e.g., matplotlib. Palettable is available on PyPI for installation via pip: `pip install palettable`. Palettable is compatible with Python 2.6, 2.7, and Python 3. For more instructions see [here](#).

3.26 QGIS

3.26.1 .xml format

Load the colour map into QGIS in:

```
Settings > Style manager > Import/Export > Import symbol(s)
> select the xxx_QGIS.xml file.
```

3.27 QPS Fledermaus & Qimera

3.27.1 .cmap format

To use the .cmap colour map files in the QPS software Fledermaus and Qimera, download the external package from www.fabiocrameri.ch/colourmaps or via the direct [link](#).

3.28 R

3.28.1 scico package

'scico' (<https://travis-ci.org/thomasp85/scico>) – pronounced as “psycho” – is a small package developed by Thomas Lin Peder-sen that provides access to the Scientific colour maps within R. It provides colour palettes for 'ggplot2') without requiring 'ggplot2' to be installed.

scico can be installed from CRAN with `install.packages('scico')`. If you want the development version then install directly from GitHub:

```
# install.packages("devtools")
devtools::install_github("thomasp85/scico")
```

For further details and user instructions are included in a README file within 'scico'.

3.29 SKUA-GOCAD

3.29.1 .xcmap format

To import a colormap into a SKUA-GOCAD project, navigate to **File > Import > GOCAD Resources > Colormaps**.

Alternatively, for advanced users, to include a colormap as a resource in all new projects, insert the .xcmap text into the *colormaps.xml* file located in */Gocad/lib/app-defaults

3.30 VisIt

3.30.1 .ct format

The file davos.ct can be imported to VisIt by placing the .ct file in the .visit directory, which can be found on macOS under e.g.,:

```
/Applications/VisIt.app/Contents/Resources/ ...
... 2.12.3/darwin-x86_64/resources/colortables
```

The colour map should appear in the built-in list after VisIt has been restarted.

4 Software with built-in versions

- GMT 6.0 and later
- TopoToolbox 2.2 and later
- StagLab 3.0 and later
- SubMachine
- Geoscience ANALYST 2.80 and later
- Igor Pro 9.0 and later
- XMapTools 3.4.2 and later
- KDE LabPlot 2.9 and later
- Gen3sis 1.5 and later
- SeisLib 0.5.1 and later

5 Version history

- Version 1 : Original colour-map suite (*bilbao, broc, cork, davos, devon, grayC, lajolla, oslo, vik*)
- Version 2 : Additional colour-map file formats (.ct, .py, .svg)
- Version 3 : Additional colour-map file format (.txt)
Dark background palettes (*berlin, lisbon, tofino*)
Additional sequential palettes (*lapaz, tokyo, turku*)
Surface topography special palette (*oleron*)
Seismic tomography special palette (*roma*)
- Version 4 : Additional sequential palettes (*acton, bamako, buda, hawaii, imola, nuuk*)
Scientific rainbow palette (*batlow*)
Additional colour-map file formats (xmlQGIS, .clr)
- Version 5 : **Discrete colour maps** (e.g., *batlow10*)
Improved perceptual uniformity of the original (v1) palettes
Minor colour adjustment to *vik*
Additional colour-map file formats (.alut, .ct, .lut, .ncmap, .pal, .spk, .xcmap)
- Version 6 : **Categorical colour maps** (*batlowS, devonS, davosS, osloS, lapazS, actonS, lajollaS, bilbaoS, grayCS, tokyoS, turkuS, bamakoS, nuukS, hawaiiS, budaS, imolaS*)
Cyclic colour maps (*romaO, brocO, corkO, vikO*)
Improved colour-map diagnostics for perceptual uniformity
Additional colour-map file formats (.clm)
Improved User guide
Change to MIT License
- Version 7 : Additional diverging palettes (**bam, vanimo**)
Additional cyclic palette (**bamO**)
Additional multi-sequential palettes (**bukavu, fes**)
batlowW: batlow with white ending
batlowK: batlow with black ending

cork: Improved lightness symmetry

roma: Improved lightness symmetry

More formats (e.g., .pal for OriginLab)

Updated `__init__.py` to flip colour gradients by Tobias Staal

Updated `__init__.py` adding all new colour maps by Megan Brown

New Python package by Callum Rollo

Colour map type and class flow chart

Version 8 : Additional sequential palettes (**glasgow**, **lipari**, **navia**)

Additional diverging palette (**managua**)

grayC: Reversed standard gradient

bilbao: Improved local colour contrast; Gradient reversed

lajolla: Improved local colour contrast; Gradient reversed

acton: Improved local colour contrast & vibrancy

bamako: Improved local colour contrast & vibrancy

batlowK: Improved local colour contrast & vibrancy

tokyo: Improved local colour contrast & vibrancy

More formats (e.g., .pal for ODV, .ase for Adobe Illustrator)

Additional software with built-in versions (e.g., Gen3sis and SeisLib)

More descriptive colour map suite figure allowing to hand-pick ten Categorical colours for each sequential palette

Cleaner diagnostic figures

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